



PARLIAMENT-SQUARE.

WILLIAM ALLAN,

HABERDASHER AND LINEN-DRAPER.

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public, That on Monday next, the 29th current, he begins to sell off, at a considerably reduced price, for ready money only, a great variety of PRINTED COTTONS, MUSLINS, LACES, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Has also just got from the blackfield, a large quantity of low-priced ORSNEY LINENS.

Carron Stoves, Fenders, Steel Grates, &c.

At W. BRAIDWOOD'S Carron Warehouse, near Heriot's Entry, Grass-market, Edinburgh.

A NEW and Elegant Assortment of Carron Grates, comprehending all the variety of configurations and patterns that are now in use—Smoke Stoves with registers, much improved, and fitted to chimneys of every size—Perpetual Ovens, both of the cylinder and square construction—Boiling Tables, Pedestal Stoves, Laundry Hoppers and Stewing Stoves, Furnace Doors and Grates, Pots, Kettles, Smoothing Irons, and all other sorts of Carron goods.

That W. Braidwood's assortment of grates might be rendered complete, and answerable to the taste of every purchaser, he has lately fitted up some fine Steel Grates of the most approved patterns, and all the ordinary kinds that are fit for bed-chambers—Also fenders, tongs, poker, and shovels, of all sorts; bellows, coal-buckets, fire-pans, smoothing-iron heaters and stands, dished iron spoons, and all other articles of finish, work necessary for kitchens.

Light annealed pots, fish-kettles, goblets, stew-pans, and tea-kettles, all of them as neat as copper vessels, not much heavier, and entirely free of their pernicious quality.

N. B. An account of the properties of light kitchen furniture, Carron stoves, &c. was lately published, and may be had gratis by applying as above.

By the Hon. the Magistrates of Edinburgh,

STOPPED in the possession of suspected persons, and now in the Council Chamber.

An old-fashioned Heart-shaped BROUCH, set in a fancy manner with stones of various colours—A large CRYSTAL HAIR-RING, with a plaited knot—And a SILVER CREAM-POT.

If the owners appear before the 1st day of November next, they may have their property restored; after which date these articles will be disposed of, and the price (deducting charges) applied to a charitable use.

22d September 1783.

STAMP OFFICE, EDINBURGH, SEPT. 26, 1783.

TAX on the REGISTRY of BURIALS, MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and CHRISTENINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for granting a Stamp-duty on the Registry of Burials, Marriages, Births, or Christenings, which commences 2d of October next, the said Registry Books, may now be stamped at the Head Office, Lincoln's Inn, London, with the duty required; or, if, upon the option of the parties applying, licences will be granted at this office, for making the said entries, without the Stamp being marked thereon, on security being given for payment of the said duty. And, for the convenience of those resident in the country, the respective distributors of Stamps in the several counties, where such registers are kept, will also grant licences in like manner.

ALEX. MENZIES, Collector, North Britain.

STAMP OFFICE, EDINBURGH, SEPT. 26, 1783.

PAPER, &c. FOR ADDITIONAL STAMPS.

As many persons may have in their possession small quantities of Stamped Paper, Parchment, and Vellum, purchased before the 2d of August, and which cannot now be used until the additional Stamp imposed by an act of the last Session of Parliament is put thereon; and as it may be inconvenient for the proprietor of such paper, &c. to send it to London for that purpose, notice is hereby given, that the said paper will be taken in at this Office, and by the Collectors in the country, at their respective offices, any time between the 1st day of November next; and, when received back from London with the new Stamp, will be returned to the proprietor upon payment of the additional duty, at the office aforesaid, within a reasonable time, to be limited by another advertisement in the Edinburgh newspapers.

ALEX. MENZIES, Collector, North Britain.

AT ROTTERDAM—FOR LEITH,

A NEW VESSEL,

THE OLIVE BRANCH,

ROBERT BLACK Master.

Will be clear to take on board goods for Leith, and all places adjacent, by the 14th of October, and will sail the 26th of said month, wind and weather serving.

For freight or passage, apply to Robert Black the Master, on board said vessel at Rotterdam, or James Robertson, at Mr William Douglas's, Quality Street, Leith.

FOR BOSTON AND HALIFAX,

THE HOPE,

JOHN CLOUSTON Master.

Will be ready to receive goods on board at Port Glasgow in a few days, and will be clear to sail about the 10th of October.

The Hope is a good vessel, copper-bottomed, and a fast sailer; also, has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to James Mitchell and Co. merchants in Glasgow.

Glasgow, Sept. 20, 1783.

THE Creditors of the deceased Sir John Paterson, of Eagles are requested to lodge in the hands of William Beith, writer to Edinburgh, the grounds of debt due them, with oaths of verity thereon.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased GEORGE THOMSON Merchant in Falkirk.

THE Creditors of the said George Thomson are desired to lodge their claims, and vouchers thereof, and their depositions on the verity of their debts, in the hands of David Russell, accountant, or of Henry Home writer to the signet, betwixt and the 20th October next, in order that the said parties may proceed in the ranking of the creditors, and division of the funds.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN BURNS late Merchant in Glasgow.

MR RINDLEY, the Trustee upon Mr Burns's sequestrated estate, hereby intimates to all concerned, that by the first of November next, he will be ready to divide the whole funds recovered by him; it is therefore requested, that all those that are creditors of Mr Burns; and who have not already complied with the terms thereof) will, betwixt and that time, lodge with him, or Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, a distinct note of the debt due by Burns to them, with the vouchers thereof, and their oath of verity thereon;—herby certifying those who do not comply herewith, that, after that period, they will be cut off from any dividend or share of the bankrupt's funds, as that time a full and final dividend will be made by the Trustee of the bankrupt's subject and effects left by him in Scotland.

This day is published,

Handsome printed in 18 volumes, late paper, in duodecimo, adorned with 26 New Copperplates, engraved by Mr. BELL, price 11. 14s. in boards, or 31. 3s. plain bound, and 31. 23s. 6d. finely gilt;

THE WORKS OF JONATHAN SWIFT, D.D.

Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

Including the whole of his Posthumous Pieces, Letters, &c. A New Edition, accurately revised, and arranged in the most natural and proper order; with an Account of the Author's Life, and Notes Historical, Critical, and Explanatory, by J. HAWKESWORTH, LL. D. and others.

Edinburgh, Printed for CHARLES ELIJOT, of whom may be had,

1. A Collection of the most esteemed FARCES and ENTERTAINMENTS performed on the British Stage, 4 vols. price only 10s. in boards, which contains 55 of the best English Farces. Any of the vols. may be had separate, at 2s. 6d. in boards. Lists of the whole 7s. 6d. in boards.
2. Junius's Letters, complete, 3s. in boards.
3. Madam de Genlis Theatre of Education, 3 vols. 12mo. price only 7s. 6d. in boards.
4. Cooke's Pantheon, with 28 plates, 3s. 6d. bound.
5. Mr Scott's Lessons, third edition, much enlarged, 4s. 6d. bound.
6. Spelling Book, and English Grammar, 1s. 6d. bound.
7. Turner's Easy Introduction to Universal Geography, with 23 maps, price only 3s. 6d. bound.
8. Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, with plates, 3s. bound.
9. View of the Heavens, facing a short but comprehensive system of Modern Astronomy, with plates, fol. price only 7s. 6d. sewed.
10. Heavens Surveyed, &c. with plates, folio, 3s. 6d. sewed.
11. Plain Trigonometry, folio, 3s. 6d. sewed.
12. A few copies of Lieut. Col. Cockburne's Trial for the loss of St. Eustace, 2s. price only 2s.
13. Chambers's Ephemeris, a new edition, corrected by A. Scott, A. M. 2s. bound.
14. Van Swieten's Comment, on Boerhaave's Aphorisms concerning the knowledge and cure of the whole diseases incident to the human body, 18 vols. 8vo. 3s. 6d. very handsomely bound.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS CHURNSIDE.

UPON the application of Francis Stephen writer to the signet, as trustee for the creditors of Robert Fleming printer in Edinburgh, and William Stewart junior of the College there, two of the creditors of THOMAS CHURNSIDE, late haberdasher in Edinburgh, qualified in terms of the bankrupt statute passed in the last Session of Parliament, the Lord Elcho, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, the 24th of September current, of new sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said Thomas Churnside, in terms of and under the authority of the said statute; appointed his creditors to meet at Edinburgh, and within the Exchange Coffeehouse there, upon Tuesday the 7th day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to their naming an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate; and granted warrant and commission to the said Lord Elcho, Ordinary, to the sheriff of Edinburgh, or his substitutes, and falling of them, any of the magistrates of Edinburgh, or justices of peace of the county, to attend the said meeting, receive production of the grounds of debt, and oaths of verity thereon, as required by the statute.—Of which interdictor and appointment of the Lord Ordinary, this public notice is given, that all having interest may attend.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES TAIT Merchant in Glasgow.

THE real and personal estate of the said James Tait having been sequestrated upon the 19th September current, under the authority of the late act of Parliament; and the creditors having assembled at Glasgow on the 24th current, in consequence of advertisements in the Edinburgh newspapers, they made choice of George Muir writer in Glasgow to be interim factor on the bankrupt's sequestrated estate, and appointed a general meeting of the creditors to be held in Glasgow, within the house of Thomas David vintner there, on Wednesday the 29th day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a trustee or trustees in terms of the statute. And, upon the application of the factor, the sheriff-substitute of Lanark shire, let apart Monday next the 29th day of September current, and Monday in each of the three succeeding weeks, at twelve o'clock noon, within the Court-hall in the Tolbooth of Glasgow, for the public examination of the said James Tait, his family, and others concerned in or connected with his business.—Of which meeting of the creditors and diets of examination, the said George Muir the factor, in obedience to the said act of Parliament, gives this public intimation; and to which the creditors of the said James Tait, and all others concerned, are requested to attend.

GEO. MUIR.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN THOM, Victualler in Glasgow.

THE said John Thom, with concurrence of James and Andrew Todd, merchants in Burrowsburgh, his creditors, having applied for a sequestration of his whole real and personal estate, on the 15th September current, Lord Henderland, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, sequestrated the same accordingly; and in consequence of his Lordships appointment, a meeting of the creditors having been held on the 23d September, they made choice of George Muir writer in Glasgow to be interim factor on the sequestrated estate, and appointed him to call a general meeting of the creditors of the said John Thom to meet in the house of Peter McKimly vintner in Glasgow, on Tuesday the 28th day of October next, in order to chuse a trustee on the sequestrated estate, in terms of the statute.

That upon the application of the factor, the sheriff-substitute of Lanark shire has appointed Monday the 29th day of September current, and the three following Mondays in each of the three succeeding weeks, at twelve o'clock noon, within the Court hall of the Tolbooth of Glasgow, for the public examination of the said John Thom and his family, and others acquainted with his business.

Of which meeting of the creditors, and examination of the bankrupt, the factor gives this public notice, in terms of the statute.

GEO. MUIR.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANDREW TAWS, Flaxdresser in Aberdeen.

IN consequence of an interlocutor of Lord Henderland, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, dated the 2d September current, sequestrating the real and personal estate, of the said Andrew Taws, in terms of the late statute; sundry of his creditors met at Aberdeen upon the 16th current, in presence of Robert Turner sheriff substitute of Aberdeen there, and made choice of Colquhoun McGrigor merchant in Aberdeen to be interim factor on the said sequestrated estate, and appointed a future day for the purpose of the creditors again meeting, and chusing a trustee.

The said Colquhoun McGrigor, therefore, gives notice, that another meeting of the creditors of the said Andrew Taws is to be held in the house of Alexander Malon vintner in Aberdeen, upon Tuesday the 28th day of October next, in order to chuse a trustee or trustees, in terms of the statute.

And the said Sheriff-substitute, upon application made to him for that purpose, by the said Colquhoun McGrigor, has fixed Friday the 3d of October next, and the Mondays of the three following weeks, being the 6th, 13th, and 20th of the same month, for the public examination of the bankrupt and his family, or others acquainted with his business, within the high tolbooth of Aberdeen; and appointed this to be advertised in terms of the statute. To all which the concerned are desired to attend.

COLQ. MGRIGOR.

An Account of the late EARTHQUAKES in CALABRIA, SICILY, &c.

Communicated to the Royal Society, by Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Naples, May 23, 1783.

[Continued from our Paper of Wednesday 1st instant.]

FROM Terra Nuova I went to Oppido.

This city is situated on a mountain of a ferruginous sort of gritty stone, unlike the clay soil of its neighbourhood, and is surrounded by two rivers in a ravine deeper and broader than that of Terra Nuova. Instead of the mountain on which Oppido was situated having split in two, and by its fall on the rivers stopped their course, and formed great lakes, as we are told, it was (as at Terra Nuova) huge pieces of the plain, on the edge of the ravine, that had been detached into it, nearly filled it up, and stopped the course of the rivers; the waters of which are now forming two great lakes. It is true that part of the rock on which Oppido stood was detached with several houses into the ravine; but that is a trifling circumstance, in comparison of the very great tracts of land, with large plantations of vines and olive-trees, which have been detached from one side of the ravine clear over to the other, though the distance is more than half a mile. It is well attested, that a countryman, who was ploughing his field in this neighbourhood with a pair of oxen, was transported, with his field and team, clear from one side of a ravine to the other, and that neither he nor his oxen were hurt. After what I have seen, I verily believe this may have happened. A large volume might be composed of the curious facts and accidents of this kind produced by the earthquakes in the valley; and, I suppose, many will be recorded in the account of the late formidable earthquakes, which the academy of Naples intend to publish, the President having already sent into Calabria fifteen members, with draughtsmen in proportion, to collect the facts, and make drawings, for the sole purpose of giving a satisfactory and ample account of the late calamity to the public; but unless they attend, as I did, to the nature of the soil of the local where those accidents happened, their reports will generally meet with little credit, except from those who are professed dilettanti of miracles, and many such do certainly exist in this country. I met with a remarkable instance here of the degree of immediate distress to which the unfortunate inhabitants of the destroyed towns were reduced. Don Marc'Antonio Grillo, a gentleman of fortune, and of great landed property, having escaped from his house at Oppido, which was destroyed by the earthquake, and his money (no less than twelve thousand pieces of gold) having been buried under the ruins of it, remained several days without food or shelter during heavy rains; and was obliged to a hermit in the neighbourhood for the loan of a clean shirt. Having walked over the ruins of Oppido, I descended into the ravine, and examined carefully the whole of it. Here I saw, indeed, the wonderful force of the earthquake, which has produced exactly the same effects as I have described in the ravine of Terra Nuova, but on a scale infinitely greater. The enormous masses of the plain, detached from each side of the ravine, lie sometimes in confused heaps, forming real mountains, and having stopped the course of two rivers, (one of which is very considerable) great lakes are already formed, and, if not assisted by nature or art, so as to give the rivers their due course, must infallibly be the cause of a general infection in the neighbourhood. Sometimes I met with a detached piece of the surface of the plain (of many acres in extent) with large oaks and olive-trees, with lupins or corn under them, growing as well, and in as good order as the bottom of the ravine as their companions, from whom they were separated, do on their native soil on the plain, at least 500 feet higher, and at the distance of about three quarters of a mile. I met with whole vineyards in the same order in the bottom, that had likewise taken the same journey. At the banks of the ravine, from whence these pieces came, are now bare and perpendicular, I perceived that the upper soil was a reddish earth, and the under one a sandy white clay, very compact, and like a soft stone; the impulse these huge masses received, either from the violent motion of the earth alone, or that assisted with the additional one of the volcanic exhalations set at liberty, seems to have acted with greater force on the lower and more compact stratum, than on the upper cultivated crust; for I constantly observed, where these cultivated islands lay, (for so they appeared to be on the barren bottom of the ravine) the under stratum of compact clay had been driven some hundred yards further, and lay in confused blocks, and, as I observed, many of those blocks were of a cubical form. The under soil having had a greater impulse, and leaving the upper in its flight, naturally accounts for the order in which the trees, vineyards, and vegetation, fell and remain at present in the bottom of the ravine. This curious fact, I thought, deserved to be recorded, and is not easily described by words. When the drawings and plans of the Academy are published, this account (imperfect as it is) may, perhaps, have its utility: had my time permitted, I would certainly have taken a draughtsman with me into Calabria. In another part of the bottom of the ravine, there is a mountain composed of the same clay soil, and which was probably a piece of the plain detached by an earthquake at some former period; it is about 250 feet high, and about 400 feet diameter at its basis; this mountain, as is well attested, has travelled down the ravine near four miles, having been put in motion by the earthquake of the 5th of February. The abundance of rain which fell at that time, the great weight of the fresh detached pieces of the plain, which I saw heaped up at the back of it, the nature of the soil of which it is composed, and particularly its situation on a declivity, accounts well for this phenomenon; whereas the reports which came to Naples, of a mountain in a perfect plain having leaped four miles, had rather the appearance of a miracle. I found some single timber trees also with a lump of their native soil at the roots, standing upright in the bottom of the ravine, and which had been detached from the plain above mentioned. I observed also, that many confused heaps of the loose soil, detached by the earthquake from the plains on each side of the ravine, had actually

run like a volcanic lava (having probably been adited by the heavy rain) and produced many effects greatly resembling those of lava during their course down a great part of the ravine. At Santa Christina, in the neighbourhood of Oppido, the like phenomena have been exhibited, and the great force of the earthquake of the 5th of February seems to have been exerted on these parts, and at Casal Nuova and Terra Nuova. The phenomena exhibited by the earthquakes in other parts of the plains of Calabria Ultra are of the same nature; but trifling in comparison of those I have been describing. The barracks erected for the remaining inhabitants of the ancient city of Oppido, now in ruins, are on a healthy spot, at about the distance of a mile from the old town, where I found the Baron of this country, the Prince of Cariani, usefully employed in the assistance of his unfortunate subjects. He showed me two girls, one of about sixteen years of age, who had remained eleven days without food under the ruins of a house at Oppido; she had a child of five or six months old in her arms, which died the fourth day. The girl gave me a clear account of her sufferings; having light through a small opening she had kept an exact account of the number of days she had been buried. She did not seem to be in bad health, drinks freely, but has yet a difficulty in swallowing any thing solid. The other girl was about eleven years of age; she remained under the ruins six days only; but in so very confined and distressful a posture, that one of her hands pressing against her cheek, had nearly worn a hole through it.

[To be continued.]

LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. 23.

LAST night one of the King's Messengers, dispatched by his Grace the Duke of Manchester, arrived with the Molt Christian and Catholic Kings Ratifications of the Definitive Treaties of peace, signed the 3d of this month, which were exchanged with his Grace, against those of his Majesty, on the 19th instant at Versailles, by the Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties.

On this occasion, the Tower and Park Guns were fired this day at one o'clock.

The Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles by the States General were not arrived at Paris when the Messenger set out, but were daily expected.

St James's, September 23.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of their Majesty's Coronation, the Park and Tower guns were fired at one o'clock; and in the evening, there were illuminations and other public demonstrations of joy.

Whitehall, Sept. 23.

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend Mr James Wilson to the United Parishes of Crathie and Braemar, in the Presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and county of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of the Reverend Mr Murdoch McLellan.

Also to appoint the Reverend Mr James Thompson, to be Assistant and successor to the Rev. Mr Hugh Hamilton, Minister of Gervan, in the Presbytery of Ayr.

The King has been pleased to appoint George Abercromby, Esq; Advocate, to be Sheriff-Depute of the shire or Sheriffdom of Elgin and Nairn, in the room of Alexander Gordon, Esq; deceased.

And to appoint William Lurie, Esq; to be Commissary Clerk of the Commissariat of Peebles, in the room of Walter Laidlaw, Esq; deceased.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Sept. 23.

Captain Machel, of the Lively, arrived at Nice from Lisbon, spoke Captain Hewison, of the Arno, from Hull for Genoa and Leghorn, on the 20th ult. off Malaga, all well.

The Biston, Dael, which was on shore near West Capel, is got off, and arrived at Flushing with some damages.

The Glasgow, Howie, from Jamaica, is put into Carolina in distress.

The Southampton East Indiaman, Captain Lenox, is arrived at Bengal, and will be dispatched from thence for Europe.

The N. S. Carmo St Enslavia E. Almas, sailed from Madras the 20th March for Lisbon.

Elfinore, Sept. 9. In the night of the 6th instant, it blew a perfect storm to the S. E. and E. S. E. which drove several ships out of the Roads, and some on shore, which are since got off; the gale was less violent the 7th, with the wind at W. S. W. we fear the navigation in the Cattegat must have suffered considerably, although we have no account of any misfortune; this day the Anne, Marshall, of Newcastle, unloading coals here, had her rudder struck off; the Sally, Cleddah, of Hull, from Narva, is put into Copenhagen disabled, and without anchors and cables.

Elfinore, 13. We are informed the Wallend, Smitham, of Sunderland, from Petersburg for Dublin, put into Gottenborg, in the late gales of wind, in a distressed situation.

The Hinchinbrook East Indiaman run on shore at Calpee, but it was supposed would be got off the ensuing tide.

The Worcester and Resolution East Indiamen; ran foul of each other, and met with damage.

A ship from Glasgow, Dean commander, struck on a rock at Queen's Bay, Tobago, which going through her bottom, she was run on shore; all the goods between decks will be saved; but what is in her hold, which is mostly beef, herrings, and flour, will be totally lost.

Limerick, Sept. 12. Arrived the Surprise, Captain Asquith, from Bengal; the failed the 23d of April. Yesterday, arrived the True Love, Henderson, bound to London, from Philadelphia.

Captain Brown, of the Ceses, arrived in the river from Tobago; spoke the Westelvatheid, — Walder, the 26th August, in lat. 34. N. and long. 48. W. from Rotterdam; bound to Philadelphia, out nine weeks, all well.

The Golden Lion, M'Far, from Liverpool to the West Indies, is on shore on the Black Rock near Liverpool, with six feet water in her hold; all the expedition possible is taking to save the cargo, which will be damaged, and doubtful whether the ship will be got off.

The Robert, Ross, from Lancaster to the West Indies, got ashore on the point of Ireland in a storm the 6th inst. and it is feared will not be got off.

From the London Papers, Sept. 23.

Vienna, Sept. 3. The last letters from Constantinople, of the 15th of August, inform us, that the plague still continues to make great ravages in that city; great numbers of people being carried off daily. That the Turks, ever persevering in their principles of absolute predestination, take not the least precaution against this epidemic disorder, though it has penetrated the house of his Highness's physician, whose daughter is fallen a prey to it.

Versailles, Sept. 10. The pregnancy of her Majesty appears actually certain. The journey to Fontainebleau will nevertheless take place.

Paris, Sept. 14. It is said that 12,000 men, to be embarked at Toulon, will go and take possession of Candia, the ancient Crete, which we shall keep in trust till a general peace. It is also reported, that the other Isles of the Archipelago, are to be guarded in like manner. This precaution is to be taken, in order to preserve to the French houses of commerce establish-

ed there the continuance of their correspondence with Marseilles and the Porte in the Levant.

Subalterns who have a turn for the Artillery and Engineering, are seen every day filing off for Toulon, in order to go and try their fortunes among the Ottomans. The Duke de Lauzun only waits his orders, to set out with two young English Officers as his Aids-de-Camp.

Hague, Sept. 18. Baron de Reishack, Envoy-Extraordinary from the court of Vienna, has had a conference with the President of their High Mightinesses. The Earl and Countess of Shelburne, after seeing every thing that was curious in this city, departed yesterday for Amsterdam.

Leyden, Sept. 18. The treatment which the Republic has experienced on the part of Great-Britain before the rupture, and the losses which followed it being unanimously attributed, first to the weakness, and afterwards to the bad direction of its marine, our government is going to employ itself in the proper means of remedying this defect of administration.

L O N D O N.

According to advices from Constantinople, received yesterday by the way of France, the Porte continue sending warlike stores to the provinces of Bessarabia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, which are on the north side of the Danube; and the workmen in the arsenals continue employed night and day to complete the numerous orders for the same articles for different quarters. A supply of cannon had been expected from France, where agents had been gone for more than two months to procure various articles of artillery and tent equipage. Intelligence being received that the Russian force at Asaph is larger than had been expected, six more ships are ordered for the Black Sea. It appears the Russians launched at Asaph, in less than three years, eight new ships. The Turkish fleet that sailed from the Porte the 24th of July, arrived at Kassa in Crim Tartary the 7th of August. The Admiral Pacha writes word, he was preparing to sail up the Straits off Kassa, where he expects to meet the Russians; and the conflict will be great. A French officer named Detouche, who lately served in America, was arrived with near 300 sailors from Marseilles, and being appointed to a flag, he had gone on board the Gallipoli, a new ship of 60 guns, and had carried all his countrymen with him; he is to command a squadron to be stationed in the Archipelago. A courier arrived from the Grand Vizir, who was on the 12th of August near Bender, with 47,000 troops. The Divan observes great secrecy on all dispatches.

Letters from Cadix, by the last mail, mention, that the principal pilot, and several other officers of the Spanish squadron, having been sent in the night in a small chebec to examine the harbour of Algiers, in order to moor the bomb-batteries, unluckily were taken by a row-galley, and the next morning, by order of the Dey, the pilot and six others were barbarously shot off from the mouth of a cannon.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

From the India Gazette of March 22. 1783.

C A L C U T T A.

Extract of a letter from Madras, March 3.

"This day, the guns fired, for the capture of Hyder-nagar and the Bedanore country, by General Mathews. By this success, three battalions of seapoys, taken with Colonel Baillie, have been liberated and added to the British army.

"The French fleet are gone from Cuddalore, except a line of battle ship and a frigate. No certain accounts of Mons. Buff's arrival. There is still a talk of peace with Tippon.

Extract of a letter from the Government of Madras, to their subordinate settlements.

"General Mathews, on the 27th of January last, took possession of Bedanore and Candapore without firing a gun, and the whole country, except Mangalore, yielded in consequence. In the former of the above forts were, three battalions of Colonel Baillie's seapoys, who were released: 1500 cavalry have been taken, and many pieces of cannon from the different forts; also three fifty gun ships. General Mathews describes the gauts as a strong barrier between him and the Myfore country, the easiest ascent seven miles forward, and all the passes fortified. Captain Donald Campbell, who was a prisoner in Hyder-nagar or Bedanore, was sent out to General Mathews to make terms, which were immediately granted, 'That the manager should continue in the same appointment as under Hyder.'

"Colonel Macleod, as usual, behaved nobly; he attacked the rear of the enemy, and made a great slaughter of them, with some loss on his side. Captain Haslop, of the royal artillery, was wounded in the leg by a cannon ball.

"A detachment is gone against Mangalore, which is expected to fall immediately; afterwards the army is to move for Syringapatam."

Colonel Jackson commanded the storming party against Onore, and two thousand five hundred of Tippo Sahib's people were killed or taken in the fort. Hyder-nagar, a very strong fort, also yielded; in this place was found eight thousand stand of new arms, and a very great quantity of powder and shot, and other stores. Prior to the capture of Bedanore, Colonel Mathews had taken possession of three 50 gun ships, and one of 64 guns, almost ready for launching. These ships had been built by Hyder's orders, under the direction of a French ship-builder, and the capture of them will give the highest pleasure to the Government of Goa, who were very much terrified at Hyder's naval preparations.

The proposals made by the Governor of the Bedanore country are said to be very advantageous to us, provided the English Company will allow him to remain in possession. He offers to relinquish all dependence on Tippon Saib, and give up Bedanore; and all the strong holds in the country, as security for his fidelity, and a large sum of money in lieu of plunder to our troops, and to pay an annual tribute of fifteen lacks of pagodas to the Company, for their alliance and assistance.

Extract of a letter from Madras, March 10.

"Certain advices are received, that the Coventry was taken by the whole fleet on the 10th of January. Her men, from excessive ill-usage, have entered into the French service, as the only possible means of alleviating their distresses.

"Mons. Suffrein, in his way down, intended to have come to Madras Roads; but having a suspicion that the English Admiral was lying there, he set his plan aside, as Mons. Buffy had not joined him.

"After passing to the southward, Suffrein sent the Coventry to Pondicherry for intelligence, who returned with the news, that in the gale of wind that happened in October, four of Sir Edward Hughes's line of battle ships had perished, and two more were missing. This is generally believed by the French, and they declare the moment that Buffy joins, they will come to Madras.—That even if Sir Richard chafes to re-

turn round with the remains of his squadron, he cannot be ready to leave Bombay before the end of April.

"Our packet the Rodney, which sailed in November, is lying in Trincomale harbour; as likewise the Vengeur, of 64 guns, which is careening.

"The Fortitude, with masts, had joined the French fleet, and brought in a small ship laden with timber; also three or four vessels, mounting from ten to twenty-two guns, were arrived from the Cape of Mauritius; one of them had 300 troops on board, the rest with stores.

"The Naid frigate, from Europe, had arrived at Trincomale.

"Nine hundred sick were landed at Cuddalore from the French fleet.

"The French engineers are constantly employed in improving and encreasing the fortifications of Trincomale and fort Onaburgh.

"Vessels are daily going backward and forward between Trincomale and Cuddalore."

As the intelligence from Trincomale makes not the least mention of the capture of the Hastings, Captain Jansoun, we have reason to hope the account published in our last was premature, though it is certain, letters were received in Calcutta, mentioning that circumstance. Captain Jansoun wrote to his friends in town, of his intention to bear away for Pega, which, if put in execution, it is impossible any accounts could be yet received from him.

The last Dutch ship that arrived, in heaving down at Serampore, a few days ago, was upset by a strong flood tide, and is supposed she can never be righted again.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Sept. 23.

Bank Stock, shut.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 82½	India Stock, —
Op.	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. con. 61½ a 62 a 61½	India Bonds, 23 a 23 disc.
a 4.	Exchequer Bills, 13 a 14 disc.
3 per cent. red. shut.	Navy Bills, 12 disc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 63½ a 64 a 63.
Long Ann. 18 11-16ths a 4.	4 per cent. Scrip. 82 a 82½
Short Ann. 1778, 73 3-16ths a 4.	Light Long. Ann. 19 3-16ths
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South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, 12 a 12 disc.
3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 19 s.
India New Ann. —	

WIND AT DEAL.

Sept. 20 and 21. S. S. W. 22. S.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 34 9 2½ U.

Rotterdam, 34 11 2½ U.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 23.

Wheat, 28 s. a 51 s.	Boiling ditto, 32 s.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Tick Beans, 24 s. a 27 s.
Rye, 18 s. a 21 s.	Small ditto, 30 s. a 33 s.
Oats, 14 s. a 22 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 26 s.
Barley, 20 s. a 29 s.	Per Sack.
Malt, 38 s. a 40 s.	Fine Flour, 40 s.
Grey Pease, 28 s. a 29 s.	Second Sort, 38 s.
White ditto, ditto.	Rape Seed, — per last.

EDINBURGH.

Having been favoured, by a respectable Correspondent, with THE INDIA GAZETTE, or CALCUTTA PUBLIC ADVERTISER, of Saturday March 15th 1783, we are, by that means, enabled to lay before our readers the following most interesting intelligence, published by authority.

TREATY of PERPETUAL FRIENDSHIP and ALLIANCE.
Between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and the MAHRATTAS.
Concluded by Mr DAVID ANDERSON with MAHAJEE SINDIA, the 27th May, 1783.

Ratified by the PESHWA the 10th day of December, 1782, and finally completed and exchanged the 24th of February, 1783.

TREATY of perpetual friendship and alliance between the Honourable East India Company, and the Peshwa Madhoo Row Pandit Purdhan, settled by Mr David Anderson, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of the powers delegated to him for that purpose by the Hon. the Governor-General and Council, appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain to direct and controul all the political affairs of the Hon. English East India Company in India, and by Maha Raja Subadar Madhoo Row Scindia, as Plenipotentiary on the part of the Peshwa Madhoo Row Pandit Purdhan, Ballajee Pandit Nana Farnavese, and the whole of the Chiefs of the Mahratta nation, agreeably to the following articles, which shall be for ever binding on their heirs and successors, and the conditions of them to be invariably observed by both parties.

Article I. It is stipulated and agreed to between the Hon. the English East India Company and the Peshwa, through the mediation of Madhoo Row Scindia, that all countries, places, cities, and forts, including Bassee, &c. which have been taken from the Peshwa, during the war that has arisen since the treaty settled by Colonel Upton, and have come into the possession of the English, shall be delivered up to the Peshwa. The territories, forts, cities, &c. to be restored, shall be delivered within the space of two months from the period when this treaty shall become complete, (as hereafter described,) to such persons as the Peshwa, or his Minister, Nana Farnavese, shall appoint.

II. It is agreed between the English Company and the Peshwa, that Salsette, and three other islands, viz. Elephanta, Caranjai, and Hogy, which are included in the treaty of Colonel Upton, shall continue for ever in the possession of the English. If any other islands have been taken in the course of the present war, they shall be delivered up to the Peshwa.

III. Whereas it was stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of Colonel Upton, "That the Peshwa, and all the Chiefs of the Mahratta State, do agree to give to the English Company for ever all right and title to the city of Baroach, full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls or otherwise, without retaining any claim of Chout, or any other claims whatever, so that the English Company shall possess it without participation or claim of any kind." This article is accordingly continued in full force and effect.

IV. The Peshwa having formerly, in the treaty of Colonel Upton, agreed, by way of friendship, to give up to the English a country of three lacks of rupees near Baroach, the English do now, at the request of Madhoo Row Scindia, consent to relinquish their claim to the said country in favour of the Peshwa.

V. The country which Seejee and Futty Sing Guickwar gave to the English, and which is mentioned in the seventh article of the treaty with Colonel Upton, being therein left in a state of suspense, the English, with a view to obviate all future disputes, now agree that it shall be restored; and it is hereby settled, that if the said country be a part of the established ter-

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Hon. the Governor General and Council of Fort William, shall be delivered to Maja Raja Madhoo Row Scindia Behader, and the other, under the seal of the Peshwa Madhoo Row Pundit Purdhan, and the signature of Ballajee Pundit Nana Farnavek, shall be delivered to Mr Anderson, this treaty shall be deemed complete and ratified, and the articles herein contained shall become binding on both the contracting parties. [Written in the Marattah character by Ragoon Bhow Dewan.] "In all 17 articles, on the 4th of Jemmad ul Akher, or 5th of Jeyt Adeek in the Shukal Patah, in the year 1182." [Subscribed in the Marattah character by Mahajee Scindia on the same day.] "Agreed to what is above written." (Signed) DAVID ANDERSON. A true Translation, J. Anderson, Assistant to the Embassy, Ratified at Fort William, the 6th June, 1782. (Signed) WARRREN HASTINGS. EDWARD WHEELER. JOHN MACPHERSON. Secretary. The following was added at the time of the ratification at Poona and the final exchange at Gualiar: This treaty, consisting of 17 articles, was ratified on the 15th of the month of Mohurram ul Hirrim, in the year 1196 of the Hiegera, and shall be invariably and perpetually binding on both the contracting parties. [Subscribed in the hand-writing of Nana Farnavek.] "Done by me Ballajee Inardin, on the 15th of Mohurram, in the year 1183." On the 21st of Rubbi-ul-awal, in the year 1187 of the Hiegera, the above-written treaty, under the seals of the Peshwa, and the signature of the Pallajee Pundit Farnavek, was delivered near Gualiar to Mr David Anderson; and a counter part of the same, under the seals of the Company, and the signatures of the Governor General and Council of Fort William, was in like manner delivered to Maja Raja Madhoo Row Scindia Behader, by which exchange the said treaty is become complete, and from this date, shall be binding on each of the contracting parties. [Subscribed in the hand-writing of Madhajee Scindia.] "21st of Rubbi-ul-awal." (A true Translation.) 20th December, 1782. Charles Wilkies. The counter part subscribed by Mr David Anderson, 24th February, 1783. N. B. The small seal of the Peshwa affixed to the joinings of the different sheets. Colonel Humberstone was to come round to Madras, having demanded a Court of Enquiry upon his conduct. The King's officers of the additional companies, belonging to the 8th, 9th, 20th, and 47th regiments, are ordered home, the men being drafted into the 100th and 101st regiments. The 98th regiment is doing duty on board the fleet. Some late letters from Madras mention a strong report having for several days prevailed in Tippoo Sahib's camp, of his death. It is said that the Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn had received advice of this event, but not such as he could put absolute confidence in. Extract of a letter from Mr DAVID ANDERSON, dated Gualiar, 25th February, 1783. "As I mentioned in one of my former letters, that some alterations had been made in the treaty ratified by the Peshwa, you will doubtless be anxious to know what these alterations are. I therefore do myself the honour to send you an exact copy of the ratification. "Scindia, when I spoke to him on the subject yesterday, ascribes them entirely to the carelessness of the copyist at Poona, and declared, that in case any discussion should arise on the words of our agreement, he considered the original treaty as the one which must be consulted." Wednesday last, the Lady of Alexander Murray, Esq; of Blackbarony was safely delivered of a son. On Thursday last, the Lady of Robert Colt, Esq; was safely delivered of a son. Honourable Mrs Ogilvy of Clava was safely delivered of a son on Wednesday the 17th current. Died at Clatto, upon the 23d current, Colonel Henry Paton of Clatto. Mrs Ritchie, wife of James Ritchie, Esq; of Bursie, merchant in Glasgow, died at Craigton, near Glasgow, on the 24th current. On the 26th current, before the Lord Provost of this city, Samuel Hannay of Kirkdale, Esq; was, by the unanimous verdict of a learned and most respectable Jury, served heir-male and of line of Sir Robert Hannay of Mochrum, and has, in consequence, assumed the title of Knight Baronet. In addition to what we noticed in our last Saturday's paper, concerning some money found in the boxes belonging to the Charity Workhouse of this city, we have the pleasure to acquaint our readers, that there was also found, this week, in the same place, a benefaction of Nine Guineas, of which five guineas were in one parcel, and the other four in two different parcels, of two guineas each—a benefaction peculiarly seasonable at this time, when the Managers of the charity, from the present low state of their funds, are under the disagreeable necessity of withdrawing the ordinary supplies from many of the indigent out of doors, to whose relief these occasional contributions are generally applied. By Wednesday's post was received, from the Honourable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs at Edinburgh, a letter, addressed to Patrick Colquhoun, Esq; and the other Importers of, and Dealers in Tobacco, in the city of Glasgow, of which the following is a copy: "Gentlemen, "HAVING taken notice, in the Caledonian Mercury, or an advertisement signed by the Importers of, and Dealers in Tobacco, in the city of Glasgow, and likewise of another advertisement, signed by certain Manufacturers of Tobacco in the city of Glasgow, both containing engagements which promise effectually to put a stop to the illicit practice of running tobacco, to the great injury of all fair dealers in that article, as also to the revenue:—We receive great satisfaction in the opportunity afforded, of assuring you of our most hearty concurrence to so desirable an end: And that the greatest attention will be paid to such informations as you shall be pleased to communicate to this Board; and every assistance given by us, that the laws will allow of, towards the punishment of all offenders herein.

"You will be pleased to accept of our thanks upon this occasion. We are, Gentlemen, Your most humble servants, (Signed) BASIL COCHRAN. ADAM SMITH. JAMES BUCHANAN." Galloway, Edinburgh, Sept. 23, 1783. N. B. A letter was likewise, on Thursday, received from the Honourable Board, addressed to the Manufacturers of Tobacco in Glasgow, of which the above is nearly a transcript. By act of Parliament, the importation of all foreign grain ceased on Thursday, unless the prices, according to the old act, are found such as to justify the Sheriffs in their different counties, to continue the ports open; and, even in that case, grain cannot be carried *eastwards* to the harbours of any county where they remain shut. The benevolent motion made by Mr Dempster, and with so much propriety adopted by the House of Commons, desiring a prolongation of import for four months in the counties of Perth, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Inverness, Ross, Nairn, Cromarty, Argyll, Forfar, Banff, Sutherland, Caithness, Elgin, Dornoch, Orkney, and Zetland, on account of their remote situation, to commence from the 3d September, empowers his Majesty and Council, upon proper petition, to issue proclamation for that purpose, during recess of Parliament. Extract of a letter from Stirling, Sept. 25. "The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday the 24th current, by Lords Braxfield and Henderson. Agnes Mitchell and Nelly Mason, indicted for stealing linen of several kinds that were laid to bleach on the side of Lochleven, were, on their petition, banished Scotland for life.—James Young, firewright in Falkirk, indicted for forging and passing bills of exchange, was outlawed for non-compearance. This was all the business before the Court, which rises to-morrow, and sits next at Glasgow." Stirling, Sept. 25, 1783. This day, came on the election of Magistrates and Town-Council for this Burgh, when the following Gentlemen were unanimously chosen, viz. JAMES MOIR, Esq; Provost and Head Steward. Messrs Robert Banks, Bailies and Sheriffs, Duncan Glasford, Alexander Littlejohn, John Gilchrist, James Young, Dean of Guild, Archibald Stewart, Treasurer, Archibald Dow, Deacon Concoener, William Anderson, James Gibb, John Glas, senr, John Moir, John Black, Duncan Bacheop, James Macfarlane, Alexander Cuthell, Deacon, Bakers, George Gilfillan, Weavers, William Macowat, Tailors, Alexander Wilson, Shoemakers, William Bowie, Fleethers, Patrick Cunningham, Skinners. THE BRITISH STATE LOTTERY begins drawing the 17th November. There is not two blanks to a prize, and the prizes payable without any deduction. The original tickets, and shares, from a half to a sixteenth, stamped and secured pursuant to act of Parliament, are sold and registered at WHITE and MITCHELL'S opposite to the Tron-Church, Edinburgh, on account of Messrs Richardson and Goodluck, London, remarkable for selling the most capital prizes. At this office, all business respecting the Lottery is transacted by authority of Government, and no where else in Scotland.—Besides the different capital prizes of 20,000l. 10,000l. 5000l. 2000l. 1000l. and 500l. the first drawn ticket for the first twelve days is entitled to 500l. each, the first drawn on the 15th day to 1000l. first drawn on the 19th day to 1500l. first drawn on the 22d day to 2000l. first drawn on the 25th and 28th days to 3000l. each, and the last drawn ticket to 1000l.—Schemes at large, containing the present prices, to be had gratis at the Office.—Letters post paid duly answered. SOUND SHIPPING. PASSED THE SOUND. Sept. 7. Diligence of Bo-nels, Comb, from London to Dantzick, ballast, 9. Peggy & Betty of Carston, Russel, from Carston for Memel, ditto. Venus of Dyfart, Normond, from Dyfart for Copenhagen, with coals. Margaret of Dundee, Patrick, from Dundee for Dantzick, in ballast. John of ditto, Wrotham, from ditto for Petersburg, ditto. 11. Nelly of ditto, Thornton, from ditto for Dantzick, ditto. Dundee of ditto, Robertson, from ditto for Petersburg, ditto. Concord of Leith, Porteous, from Leith for Memel, ditto. The Neptune, Mitchell, and Europa, Jaap, both belonging to Dyfart, having failed from this the 5th instant, were, by stress of weather, put back here again, after losing their anchors and cables, and part of their sails. The former has proceeded to Copenhagen to refit, and the latter failed again this morning. ELISABETH, SEPT. 13. Wind W.S.W. WALTER WOOD. ARRIVED AT LEITH, Sept. 25.—Providence, Balmain, from Alloa, with coals; Mary, Young, from St David's, with ditto; Deligence, Angus, from Dunbar, with malt; Good Intent; Wilbart, from Torry, with coals; Erskine, Robertson, from Alloa, with ditto; Nelly, Myles, from Longannet, with stones; Janet, McFarlane, from Alloa, with tyles; Jean, Brown, from Sealock, with wheat; Betty, Millar, from Bon-hess, in ballast; John, Shireff, from Torry, with coals; Betty and Peggy; Robertson, from Borthwicktoness, with wheat.—26. Jean, Potter, from Kirkcaldy, with charcoal and timber; Floyer, Drummond, from Alloa, with coals; Betty, Wilson, from St David's, with ditto; Countess of Hindford, Johnson, from Fifeherrow, in ballast; Christiansa, Sharp, from Yarmouth, with grain. SAILED, Mary, Hay, for London, with goods; Katty, Morison; Chistian, Munro; Bella, Morison; Barbara, Morison; all for the herring fishery; Generous Mind, Knight, for Dender, with goods. PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, September 26. Wheat 21s. 6d. 19s. 6d. 17s. 6d. Barley, 17 6 15 6 13 6 Oats, 14 0 12 0 10 0 Pease, — — — — — — To be LET FURNISHED, from 1st October, THE HOUSE at Seafeld, east end of Leith. Links, for such time as shall be agreed on.—For particulars, enquire at the house. AT LONDON—FOR LEITH. THE PHOENIX, JOHN DEAN Master, NOW lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, and all places adjacent, will sail the 10th October, wind and weather serving. The ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and good usage may be depended upon. The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffee-house, by the Royal Exchange; and evening and mornings on board.

DRAGOONS.

A CORNETCY in the 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons, upon the full establishment, together with advantageous terms. For particulars apply to Messrs Robert Trotter and James Home, clerks to the Regiment.

FOREIGN SPIRITS, TEA, & EXCISE PERMITS.

Excise Office, EDINBURGH, Sept. 24, 1783.

BY an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament,

it is, amongst other things, enacted: "That from and after the 25th day of September 1783, no seller of or dealer in Foreign Spirits shall be allowed to take out more than one permit; in one and the same day, to any one person whatsoever (except as herein after excepted), which permit shall be granted for the removal of no more than one cask, or other package containing any foreign spirituous liquors of one kind or species; and if any more than one cask or other package of foreign spirituous liquors, of one kind or species, at one time, directed to one and the same person (or persons, where there are two or more in joint trade or partnership, and except as after excepted), shall be found removed or carried, or removing or carrying, from one place in this kingdom to any other place, whether with or without permit, the same, together with the vessels and boats, and the horses and other cattle, and the carriages employed in removing or carrying the same, shall be forfeited, and shall be seized by any officer of excise; provided that nothing above contained shall be construed to prevent any dealer in foreign spirituous liquors from taking out two or more permits, and, by virtue thereof, sending two or more casks or other packages, containing foreign spirituous liquors of the same kind and species, to the same person in the same day, so as each and every such cask or package respectively shall be sent under different permits, and by different conveyances; and provided also, that any seller of or dealer in foreign spirituous liquors may send, with one and the same permit, and by one and the same conveyance, any number of casks with any kind of foreign spirituous liquors therein, if each such cask shall then contain fifty gallons or upwards of foreign spirituous liquors of one and the same kind or species.—It is further enacted, That if any foreign spirituous liquors (not being in casks containing fifty gallons or upwards) shall be found removing or carrying from any one part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, unless at the times after mentioned, that is to say, between the hours of eleven in the morning and five in the evening, from the 25th of September to the 25th of March yearly, and between the hours of five in the morning and seven in the evening, from the 25th of March to the 25th of September yearly (except the same is carrying by a known common stage-coach, waggon, or other stage-carriage, which usually travels out of those hours), all the said foreign spirituous liquors, and the package containing the same, whether the same be accompanied with or without a permit, and all the cattle and carriages made use of in the removing or conveying the same, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer of excise.—Also, that from and after the said 25th of September 1783, when any seller of or dealer in foreign spirituous liquors shall send a request note (or demand) to any permit writer or officer, requiring any permit for the removal of any foreign spirituous liquors from his own stock into the stock of any other person, every such seller and dealer shall, and he is required and directed to specify, in every such request note or demand, as well the quality or kind of foreign spirituous liquors intended to be removed, as also the contents of the cask or other package containing the same, and likewise whether the same is to be removed by land or by water, and by what mode of conveyance the said cask, bottle, or other package, respectively, is intended to be sent; and if any such seller or dealer shall neglect or refuse to specify each of these particulars, every such demand or request note shall be null and void, nor shall any permit be granted thereon by any officer or permit writer.

By the said act it is further enacted, "That from and after the said 25th of September 1783, if any person or persons whatsoever (not being specially authorized by the Commissioners of Excise so to do) shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or shall knowingly aid or assist in the making, or without being so authorized or appointed, shall knowingly have in his, her, or their custody or possession, without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), any frame, mould, or instrument for the making of paper, with the words *Excise Office* visible in the substance of such paper, or shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or knowingly aid or assist in the making any paper, in the substance of which the words *Excise Office* shall be visible; or if any person (except as before excepted) shall, by any art, mystery, or contrivance, cause or procure the said words *Excise Office* to appear visible in the substance of any paper whatever; or if any person or persons whatever (not being appointed as aforesaid) shall engrave, cut, cut, or make, or shall cause or procure to be engraved, cut, cut, or made, any plate or plates, or other thing, with any mark, stamp, or device thereon, in imitation of or to resemble any mark, stamp, or device, made and used by the direction of the said Commissioners of Excise, for the purpose of printing, stamping, and marking of the paper, to be used for a permit or permits to accompany any excisable commodity or commodities removing, or removed, from one part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, in pursuance of the directions of the several statutes requiring such permit, every person so offending in any of the cases aforesaid, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall for such offence be deemed and adjudged a FELON, and shall suffer DEATH, as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.—Also, that if any person or persons whatsoever shall counterfeit or forge, or cause to be counterfeited or forged, any permit for the removal of any excisable commodity; or if any person or persons shall knowingly or willingly give any false or untrue permit, or shall knowingly or willingly accept or receive any false or untrue permit with any such excisable commodity, removed or to be removed as aforesaid; or if any person or persons shall fraudulently alter or erase any permit, after the same shall have been given or granted by the proper officer of excise; or if any person or persons shall knowingly or willingly publish, or make use of any such permit so counterfeited, forged, false, untrue, altered, or erased, every person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and lose the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS."

By the said act it is likewise enacted, "That if any TEA, exceeding the quantity of twenty pounds weight, at any one time, directed to one and the same person (or persons, where there are two or more in joint trade or partnership), and not being in the original chest and state in which it was imported into this kingdom by the *English East India Company*, shall be found removed, or carried, or removing or carrying, whether with or without permit, from any city or place in this kingdom (London excepted), to any other place without the limits of the weekly bills of mortality; and not within the same city or place from which the same shall be so removed or carried, all such TEA, together with the canisters, bags, and other package containing the same, and the vessels and boats, and the horses and other cattle, and carriages employed in removing and carrying the same, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer of excise."

The Commissioners of Excise have thought proper to cause the preceding clauses of the above-mentioned act of parliament to be published, for the better information of all persons concerned, that, by due compliance therewith in all respects, they may avoid the PENALTIES and FORFEITURES which will otherwise be incurred.

By Order of the Commissioners, JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Ship Coffeehouse, Leith, on

Wednesday the 17th October, between 4 and 5 o'clock afternoon,

The Ship BELLONA, of about

240 tons burthen, copper bottomed, and a remarkable swift sailer. She is of such a size and height of decks, as would answer well for the West India or Mediterranean trade, or the whale fishing.

The ship presently lies in Leith harbour.—Articles of roup, and inventory of rigging and stores, may be seen at Anderson and Cundell's, merchants in Leith, who likewise have power

to sell her by private bargain, if purchasers so incline.

If the Bellona is not sold on or before the 1st proximo, a freight for her will be accepted on reasonable terms.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. The price as follows: viz. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 4d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 3d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 1d.

TO be ROUPED, on Friday the 3d of October, at BRACKMONT, in the parish of Leuchars, county of Fife,

THE CORNS and STOCKING of that Farm,

consisting of Wheat, Barley, and Oats; with Working Cattle; Milk Cows, and Young Stock; Likewise, the Working Horses, and some Young Horses ready to break, all of the best kinds. Also, all the Utensils belonging to the farm. Not to be repeated.

LEADHILL TURNPIKE-ROAD.

THE Trustees on the Turnpike-road are requested to attend a Meeting, to be held at 8 o'clock, in the house of Mrs. Wilson, junior there, upon the 23rd day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, when matters of consequence are to be taken under consideration.

LINTHGOV-SHIRE.

THE Michaelmas Meeting of Freeholders of the Shire of Linthgow, will be held at Linthgow, upon Thursday the 24 day of October next.

The Sheriff and Convener of the said Shire, desires the Commissioners of Supply, Justices of the Peace, and Heritors, to meet at the said time and place, when some matters of public concern will be laid before them; as also, an application for dividing the valued rent of part of the lands of Whitburn.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Mansion-house, Offices, Gardens, Orchards, Policy, and Parks of RESTALRIG, which belonged to the

deceased Alexander Tait, Esq; one of the principal clerks of Session. The House consists of nine fire-rooms, with kitchen, servants hall, &c. The premises are all in exceeding good repair; most completely inclosed, and a considerable quantity of thriving planting thereon. There are two good gardens and an orchard, all completely stocked with standard and wall-fruits trees of the best kinds, with Green-House, &c. The whole includes about 22 acres of ground, and lies about a mile to the east of Edinburgh.

The entry to be at Martinmas next. The house and grounds to be seen on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, betwixt the hours of twelve and two afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Tait, writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of George Smith vintner in Aberdeen, on Wednesday the 1st of October 1783, at

twelve o'clock mid-day.

THE ESTATE OF AUCLUNCART,

with the Lands of BODINFENNICH and ROSARIE, and tithes thereof, in the parishes of Boharm and Botolphine, and county of Banff, holding of the Earl of Fife, and consisting of above 2600 Scots acres, whereof near 2000 acres are old fields. The free rent, at a moderate conversion of victual and customs, is near 450 l. Sterling, after deduction of cess and all other burdens. The estate is remarkably well accommodated with moss, and lime-stone of the finest quality. The soil is general is a strong rich clay, capable of bearing crops of any kind; and wheat has lately been tried with success. Besides the old arable land, there is a great deal of ground lately taken in, and much more still remains to be improved, for neither of which hardly any rent has yet been exacted. Several of the leases are out, others near out, and the longest of them expire in 1795. For some of those, now upon considerable heights have already been offered.

There is a good mansion-house, with offices of every kind, all slated and substantially built, fit for the immediate reception of a family, and situated in a remarkably cheap country, at the distance of four miles from the post towns of Keith and Forchabers, and only five miles from the sea-coast. A purchaser can have access to the house, and to the whole or any part of the Mains, at Whitfunday next.

This estate belongs to two proprietors, who for several years past have been prevented, by their particular situation, from paying that attention to the improvement of it which such a subject deserves. They are now resolved on a sale, for the purpose of a division; and in order to encourage purchasers, the upset-price is only to be 100,000 l. Sterling.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. Stewart of Tanachie, near Forchabers; Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the Signet, Edinburgh; George Moir of Southdown, Esq; Aberdeen; and Alexander Phyn at Auchluncart, the last of whom will show the grounds, lime-quarries, mosses, and marches, with an accurate plan of the whole.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by auction, upon Wednesday the 19th day of November next, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at five o'clock afternoon,

I. The Barony of GLENTIRAN, in the parish of Kippen, within eight miles of Stirling;—holds blench of the Crown; valued rent 635 l. Scots; free real rent about 320 l. Sterling.

II. The Farms of MIDDLEFIELD and DOCCOGLES, in the Kerk, and near the town of Falkirk; bounded on the north by the Great Canal; hold also blench of the Crown—valued rent 152 l. Scots; free real rent about 140 l. Sterling.

III. The Farms in DUNDAFF, in the parish of St Ninians, possessed by William Morison, Andrew Adam, and William Moulton; free rent about 130 l. Sterling; hold of the Duke of Montrose for payment of a small feu-duty.

Other particulars will be explained by Mr. Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, or by James Ferrier writer to the Signet, who will show the conditions of sale, rentals, and writings.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

LANDS in the SHIRE of SUTHERLAND.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon the 17th day of December next, before the Lord Ordinary upon the bills for the time, the LANDS and others after mentioned, which lately belonged to Robert Gray of Ardens, viz.

The lands of HOSPEDALE, with the Mansion-house, Mills, and others thereto belonging, at the upset price of 321 l. 10 s. 1 d. being 22 years purchase of the free proven rent.

These lands are held blench of the family of Balnagown for payment of a penny Scots yearly; are pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive prospect of both sides of the Firth of Dornoch. The Mains are inclosed and subdivided, and there is a very extensive plantation of fir, and other woods on the lands, with a great extent of pasture and mair ground.

The lands of ARDENS, with the Mills and pertinents thereto belonging, at the upset price of 784 l. 5 s. being 22 years purchase of the free proven rent.

These lands are holden blench of the family of Sutherland, for payment of one penny Scots yearly.

The title deeds of the whole lands, rental, and articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of John Callander, Depute Clerk of Session, and John Fraser writer to the Signet.

Further Adjourned.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE

Estate of PITNACREE, in the Shire of Perth.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on Thursday the 18th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The LANDS and OTHERS after mentioned, which belonged to Lord John Murray, and lying in the parish of Logierait, and shire of Perth, viz.

The lands of PITNACREE, with the valuable WOODS, Mansion-house, and others thereto belonging, at the upset price of 5770 l. 4 s. 3 d. 2-12ths. These lands of Pitnacree hold blench of the Crown, and entitle to a freehold qualification; and the woods thereon must now be greatly increased in their value, the proof having been taken in the 1773.

The articles of roup, and title deeds, to be seen in the hands of John Callander, depute-clerk of session, and John Fraser writer to the Signet.

TO be SOLD by public auction, for behoof of creditors, on Tuesday

the 23rd of October, at Gibb's Coffeehouse in Leith, betwixt the hours of eleven and one o'clock forenoon,

The CARGO of the SEALOCK PACKET.

William Simpson master, from South Carolina, consisting of About 350 Barrels, and some Half Barrels, of Rice, 14 Casks Indigo.

About 20 Tons of Logwood, 197 Barrels of Pitch—with some Tur and Staves.

The whole to be sold in Lots, of which catalogues will be given five days before the sale, by John Jamieson and Co.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLSHIRE

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 4th of February next, between five and six afternoon.

THE ESTATE of DUNTRON and OIB, lying in the

parishes of Kilmartine and North Knopdale, and shire of Argyre. The present free rent is upwards of 8600 l. The lands are mostly in the hands of the present proprietor, and do not exceed six years from Whitfunday 1783. In this rent are included, at reasonable consideration, 136 bolls oat meal, and 76 bolls barley, with sundry kelp and cattle, and the proprietor to exact in kind or fixed converted prices, and which the tenants have paid in money for years past. The tenants are all thriving, and pay their rents punctually; and their houses are all in good repair.

These lands are conveniently situated for markets, on the arms of the sea called Loch Crinan and Loch Sween, and within four miles of the great carriage-road leading from Inverary to Campbeltown, where (at Lochgilphead), there strikes off an excellent carriage-road, passing through the estate to the mansion-house of Duntron (on the lands of Ardechallie). This house and offices are commodious, and in good repair, pleasantly situated close to the sea, and upon a promontory joining into Loch Crinan, with an orchard well stored with fruit-trees.

The whole of the estate is of an excellent quality and soil, with grass and corn, of great extent, and sufficiently inclosed, and partly subdivided, and capable of considerable improvement, and of great rent, the climate being early, from the favourable exposure and dry warm situation of the lands, lying upon limestone, and abounding with turf. The valuable hat and sea-marsh of Crinan and Culchruick, consisting of more than 2000 acres, is mostly well adapted for the plough.

There is a very valuable natural wood upon the estate, which was on a few years ago, and brought 10000 l. Upwards of 4000 oak standards (some of a considerable size) and some hags, were then reserved. And the wood having been thoroughly fenced, and well taken care of, is now in a very thriving state. There are also considerable plantations of various wood of different kinds upon the lands of Ardechallie and Tilliger, so that altogether a more complete property for its extent, seldom appears in the market. It holds of the Duke of Argyre, for payment of a small feu-duty.

The whole will be sold together or separately. If in lots, the following are proposed:

I. The Lands of Ardechallie, Tilliger, Crinan, East Ardephaire, West Ardephaire, Kilchoan, Brainport, and the acres annexed, with the salmon-fishings of the water of Add. Rent about 1275 l.

II. The Lands of Culchruick (having a most elegant situation for a mansion-house), Ballishoon, Achachroam, and Ardachair, with the other acres annexed, the mill of Stockvoline, and Fisheries payable out of the estates of Poltalloch, Ilanndree, and Glencham. Rent about 1275 l.

III. The Lands of Oib-More, Gar-Oib, and Kilmorie, with the acres annexed, and Mill of Koylsiber. Rent about 1275 l.

IV. The Lands of Laggan, with the Pendicle of Lagganmuir. Rent about 1275 l.

The title-deeds are clear, and, with the tacks, are in the hands of John Moir writer to the Signet, who, and Duncan Campbell writer at Inverary, will inform as to other particulars. John Campbell school-master at Duntron will show that estate, and John Campbell at Taysch will show the estate of Oib.

Upset Price Reduced.

SALE OF THE

ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcubright.—In Whole or in Lots.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 15th of December 1783, the roup to begin at five o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands and Estate of ORCHARDTON, lying within the parishes of Bittle, Renwick, and united parishes of Delnace and Kelton, and Stewartry of Kirkcubright.

This estate consists of 3267 acres Scots measure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent pasture. Almost the whole estate is inclosed, and the arable farms are subdivided with good fences. The farm houses, which are timbered with the best foreign wood, and covered with slates, and other houses, are in the very best order; most of them having been built within these three years. The present rent of the estate is about 1000 l. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, and by subdividing the larger farms, a considerable rise of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, marle, fashells, fleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully supplied.

The natural wood on this estate is extensive, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious mansion-house, with a complete set of offices, and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner. In erecting and completing which buildings, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is also a good garden and orchard well stocked with fruit trees.

The House of Orchardton is delightfully situated near the Bay of Hilton on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite shore. Within the bounds of the estate are several good harbours, fit to receive vessels of considerable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton; from the Bay near the house, the family residing there are at all seasons plentifully supplied with a variety of fish, which are taken by the servants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this estate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the spring and summer are earlier than in any other place in Scotland; and the cold and other disagreeable effects of the east wind are scarcely felt.

The whole estate holds of the Crown for payment of small feu and blanch duties, and stands valued in the cess-books at 1047 l. 10 s. 1 d. which, with two forty-shilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The upset-price of the estate, if exposed altogether, is proposed to be only 23,000 l. Sterling.

If the estate is not sold in *cumulo*, it will be exposed in lots as follows, viz.

Lot I.—Mains of Orchardton, Chapelcroft, Blackbelly, &c. New Mill of Orchardton and Glenfalcon, and Mill of Auchincarr, the present free rent whereof is about 780 l.; upset price to be 18,700 l.

Lot II.—This lot includes the mansion-house, and all the natural wood.

Lot III.—The Farm of Clonayrds, lying detached from the rest of the estate; rent 20 l.; upset price to be 470 l.

Lot IV.—The Farm of Craigton, rent 200 l.; upset price to be 4700 l.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton house, William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie of the Stamp Office, who will show the tacks, rental, progress of writs, and a plan and measurement of the estate. Any person inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of sale may apply as above.

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